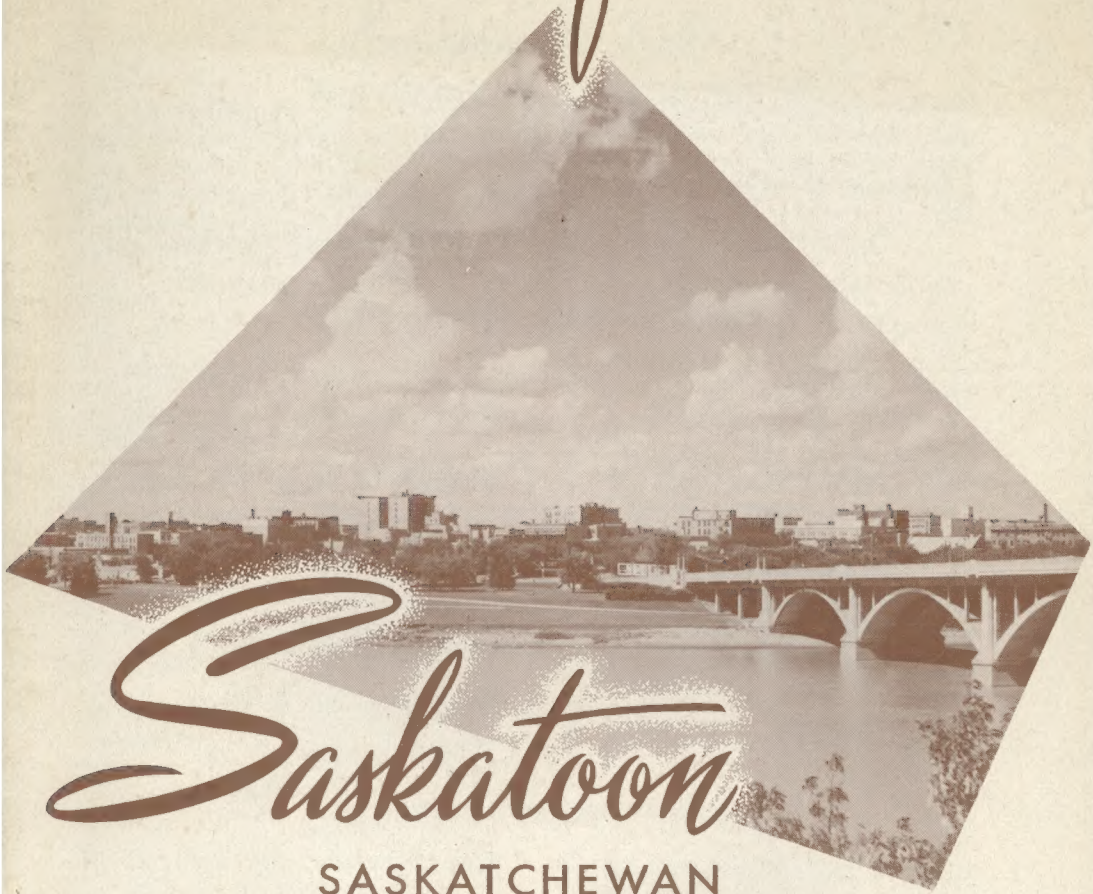


THE CITY

*of*

647



*Saskatoon*

SASKATCHEWAN

1952

A STORY  
*of*  
CIVIC  
SERVICE

## TO THE CITIZENS OF SASKATOON

*Ladies and Gentlemen:*

*This booklet has been prepared to give you a better understanding of the organization, duties, and objectives of all those departmental functions which are generally called Civic Services.*

*Publication during the present year has been designed to tie in with our Seventieth Anniversary Celebrations. Further civic reports may be published from time to time. These will differ somewhat from the present one in that more emphasis will be placed on specific activities, accomplishments, and financial operations rather than on departmental organization.*

*Your comments on the present booklet will be appreciated by me.*

J. S. MILLS

*Mayor*

### PICTURE CREDITS

Police Department Photo Bureau and Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

## *Looking at 1951*

On subsequent pages, the story of each departmental function contains some facts and figures relating to activities in 1951. This is particularly true of service departments. However, public works and utilities activities are more representative of physical accomplishment, and so the following is a summary of some of the more tangible results in the construction and extension of civic services during last year.

### **PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION**

- Sixty-one blocks of paving.
- Ninety-seven blocks of concrete and asphalt sidewalks.
- Ninety-one blocks of concrete curbs.
- Thirty blocks of sewer and water mains.
- Two blocks of primary water mains.
- One block of ten inch storm sewers.
- Tunnelled 725 linear feet on the Fourteenth Street storm sewer project (fifty feet underground).
- Completed the construction of the four million gallon clear water reservoir.
- Completed the Lorne Avenue sewage pumping station.
- Completed the new high lift pump room and installed new turbine pumps at the Waterworks.
- Rebuilt the major part of the destroyed sewage disposal plant.

### **UTILITIES CONSTRUCTION**

- Installed 528 commercial and domestic electrical services.
- Set 444 transmission poles.
- Strung approximately seventy-seven additional miles of transmission lines.
- Erected fifty-eight new street lamps.
- Added transformer capacity totalling 1,335 K.V.A.
- Completed installation of overhead lines for consequent conversion to trolley coaches.
- Modernized Transit garage facilities.

In addition to the above, construction of the new central fire alarm building was completed.

## *The Shareholders' Voice*

Through democratic processes, we have given our city an identity. An act of the Provincial Legislature has established the City of Saskatoon as a corporation set up to administer those services which the citizens have considered are essential to large scale community living.

Like other corporations, the city has its board of directors, which is called the City Council, this being comprised of a mayor (one year term) and ten aldermen (two year terms). These elected officials gain their right to a seat on the City Council through expressions of preference via the secret ballot; in other words, the citizens at large choose the corporation's board of directors (City Council) and charge them with the overall responsibility of administering community affairs.

Election of candidates for office take place early in November of each year. Successful candidates then take office on the first day of the new year.

Council meets every other Thursday as a "Committee of the Whole" and meets every other Monday as a fully constituted City Council. Meetings are held in chambers located in the City Hall.

Speaking broadly, City Council is a policy making and legislative body. Its terms of reference, authority, etc., are contained in a piece of provincial legislation known as The City Act. Council is called upon to determine such widely varied matters as taxation policy, how much should be paid for electrical consumption or bus trans-

portation, what streets should be paved, the adequacy of fire protection, the protection of the public . . . and so on to an endless variety of matters.

Now you will notice that the references to City Council are in the realm of "What should or should not be done"; or, as stated before, "policy" matters. In a city as large as Saskatoon, however, it is impossible for City Council to deal with the vast amount of administrative detail which arises from their deliberations and decisions. In consequence, the implementation of directives and policies of City Council is entrusted to a body of permanent officials and employees, as well as several boards and commissions.

The significant thing to remember is that City Council represents your voice in the general scheme of civic affairs and that the permanent body of officials and employees exist in order to facilitate the administration of legislation and directives enacted by City Council.

The City Clerk acts as secretary to Council, as well as the various committees of Council. All correspondence, petitions, minutes of Council meetings, custody of by-laws and official documents, etc., are the responsibility of the City Clerk. In addition to servicing the needs of Council, this office is responsible for the issue of burial permits, control of a large number of civic insurance policies, as well as a variety of other administrative duties.

# *Men, Materials and Money*

When the City Council has enacted a public desire for some special project or piece of work into a resolution, by-law, or directive, it then becomes an administrative or management matter to ensure that it is accomplished efficiently and economically. The three "M's" of management are known as "Men, Materials, and Money," and these are the tools with which the civic administration works.

In the year 1910, City Council adopted what is popularly known as the "commission" form of government. This simply means that the Council selects and appoints a chief executive officer known as a City Commissioner who is the administrative head of the large number of permanent officials and employees organized into various departments and functions. The City Commissioner acts as the City Council's general manager and appoints a number of other officials who are specialists in various fields of management to assist him in his tasks.

In the field of the first of the three "M's," that is, "Men," we find that your city, in keeping with other large modern business and governmental organizations, has an established personnel office whose duty it is to deal with such matters as employment, labor relations, and accident prevention, as well as a multitude of other matters that arise from the fact that your city employs between seven hundred and eight hundred individuals in a wide variety of occupations, and another five hundred lay, professional, and student employees at the City Hospital.

The second "M" referred to above is "Materials," a wide variety of materials, ranging from fire engines and busses to brooms and pencils, from large pieces of mobile equipment used in the Engineer's Department to small insulators used in the Electrical Department.

At the present time, most purchasing is channeled through the office of the City Commissioner, with a warehouse for any necessary storage of materials being located on Ontario Avenue. During 1951, stores employees unloaded sixty-nine freight cars of material totalling 2,160 tons. The administration is now giving considerable thought to the establishment of a separate purchasing department in order that quantitative purchases and a specialized knowledge of the quality and price of materials required may be taken advantage of with resulting economy to the city.

The third "M" of management is "Money," and, of course, a very important one. Money comes to the city from many sources: property tax, surplus from the electrical and transit utilities, the operation of the pumping plant, business licenses, and other miscellaneous sources such as police court fines, sales of city owned property, interest on investments, commissions, etc. These monies are described as current revenue and are designed to meet the normal operating expenses of civic services.

However, when the city is faced with a large expenditure for such capital projects as building a clear water reservoir or replacement of the central wing of the City Hospital, current revenues, of



*Part of Kinsmen Park: A Project Involving Men, Materials, and Money*

course, are not sufficient to provide the necessary monies; thus we come to the second source of monies which is described as a "capital" or "debenture" revenue. This is simply a matter of the city borrowing money by means of a bond or debenture issue. These bonds are offered for sale by tender and invariably purchased by a syndicate of bond dealers who, in turn, sell the bonds to the investor. Interest and principal is set aside each year out of current revenues and the debt is eventually liquidated.

The office of the City Assessor determines the values of homes and buildings for the purpose of property taxation and, of course, must collect the tax levy, which in 1951

was \$2,435,032.10. This office also collects Hospitalization Tax, compiles the annual voters' list, as well as the business license roll.

The License Department is responsible for determining the values of licenses which must be procured by businesses, salesmen, and others who are operating for profit, as a result of the various license by-laws which have been enacted from time to time by City Council. Licenses issued in 1951 totalled 16,303, with a value of \$288,564.90. Besides issuing a wide variety of licenses each year, the License Department also engages in several activities which might be defined as being sideline but, nevertheless, are important. The first one is something that is sometimes heartbreaking to



the children of the community—the civic dog catcher. However, it is essential in a busy city that dogs be licensed, and any laxity in the program of impounding unlicensed dogs could only result in a multiplication of dogs on the loose, with a consequent possibility of accidents, damage, or even attack. Another activity is that of checking the weights of truck loads of coal and wood during the winter months.

The City Treasurer's Office is responsible for the physical receipt of all monies which are paid to the city in the form of taxes, licenses, police fines, light and water bills, and so on. The City Treasurer accounts for the receipt of over four million dollars in a year and, in addition, must in turn pay out virtually the same amount of money. This money is paid out in the form of salaries and wages in excess of two million dollars in one year, (excluding the City Hospital), and for materials, equipment, and services purchased by the city when authorized by the City Council or the City Commissioner. In other words, the City Treasurer can be described as the man who receives the money, accounts for it, and then in turn pays it out.

This matter of civic departments collecting and spending large sums of public monies is all very well; however, it is necessary to ensure public monies are properly received, accounted for, and spent; and, just like the average family unit, the

city must budget its money, making sure that it does not overspend in any one direction.

To this end we come to the city Comptroller's office which, employing up-to-date accounting procedures and equipment as well as professionally qualified employees, is charged with the responsibility of maintaining the city's books of accounts; making sure that each department keeps within the budget as authorized by Council, ensuring that all expenditures are properly authorized and that all revenues are identified in accordance with the taxes levied or goods and services rendered by the city. In other words, the City Comptroller's office is the watchdog of the city's finances. In addition, the Comptroller is responsible for summarizing each year's financial operations in the form of balance sheets and operating statements in order that the administration can account to City Council for each dollar of revenue and expenditure of public funds during the year.

Legal services and advice to City Council and the administration are provided by the City Solicitor who also represents the city in court cases, drafting by-laws for City Council, etc.

The administrative services described in this chapter employ a year round average of fifty employees, a large majority of them being in the offices of the City Hall.

## *A Healthy Community*

A healthy community is certainly something that is of interest to us all, and public health matters are administered from the office of the Medical Health Officer, located on the second floor of the Library Building. With an average staff of sixteen employees, comprising a Medical Health Officer, Veterinary Inspector, Sanitary Inspectors, Nurses, and clerical assistants, a wide range of activities are engaged in.

As a part of continuing services, there were 245 well-baby clinics held in 1951, 824 children attended preschool dental clinics, and a total of 10,963 immunizations were provided. Restaurants and meat markets and other places where food is handled are inspected at regular intervals, thus ensuring a high standard of food sanitation. In addition, meat which is brought in from the country for sale at the City Market is required to be inspected by the Department's Veterinarian before being put up for sale.

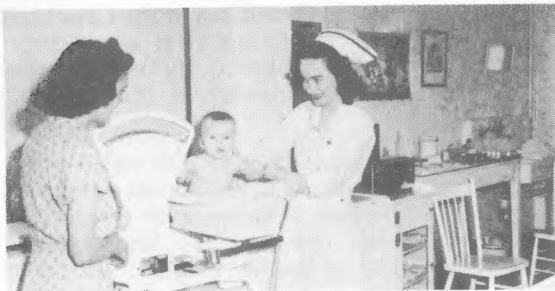
This department administers contagious disease controls, this being very important from the point of view of public health. A program of fly control is also carried out with the use of DDT. Another little known aspect of its

guardianship of public health is the regular milk inspection program. This not only involved a total of 630 inspections of the pasteurization process in local dairies in 1951, but also includes an inspection of the sanitary standards of dairy farmers in the Saskatoon milkshed.

The city's water supply comes in for its share of attention as well. Sanitary inspectors take samples three times weekly from various parts of the city and these are forwarded to the laboratory at the University of Saskatchewan for comprehensive examination. Sanitary inspectors also make a considerable number of inspections of apartment blocks and rooming houses.

During 1951, nurses made a total of 1,526 home visits in connection with tuberculosis, child welfare, etc. A recent innovation has been the assumption of responsibility for the provision of nursing services for high school students. In 1951, collegiate nurses carried out a total of 2,079 complete and partial health inspections as well as giving first aid to 1,222 students.

All births and deaths are required to be registered with the Public Health Department.



*"He's doing fine."*



## *Social Aid*

We are living in an era of high employment and, in consequence, many of us who are fortunate enough to enjoy regular employment are liable to forget that, even in good times, there are those persons or families who have no financial means of meeting the minimum demands of food, clothing, heat, and shelter.

A staff of two civic employees, located in offices in the Royal Hotel on First Avenue, is maintained to service the needs of such citizens. Financial provision is made

in each year's budget for the estimated requirements of the ensuing year and, in conjunction with monies provided by the provincial government, financial assistance is provided to those who are able to substantiate their need for it.

Social aid is not a major problem during these buoyant times; nevertheless, there are citizens who do require the help of the community as a whole, and it is through the medium of the social aid office that such help is provided.

## *Market*

The operation of the City Market and weigh scales is not a widely known one. Located on Avenue A just east of No. 2 Fire Hall, it provides facilities for rural folk coming into town to sell vegetable products, etc. In addition, the market premises are rented to auctioneers, and the market on Saturday is a veritable beehive of activity. The Market Master also operates a weigh scales upon which

the load weights of trucks and vans may be authoritatively established.

A visit to the City Market would also reveal that a comfort station is situated on the southwestern corner of Market Square. This is established primarily for use of rural patrons of the Market.

The City Market and Weigh Master is the only employee in the Market itself, while the comfort station employs three attendants.



## *Where There's Smoke There's Fire*



*Number One Fire Hall*

In co-operation with the Police Force, the Saskatoon Fire Department is charged with the protection of persons and property. Persons enter the picture in rescue operations; property, of course, refers to burning buildings or homes.

A fire department is concerned first with the saving of life; secondly, preventing a fire from spreading; and thirdly, putting out the actual fire itself. Out of a total staff of 101 officers and men, there are ninety-one employees who are actually concerned with the manning of apparatus and the fighting of fires. These are divided into three shifts spread out amongst the three different fire halls. There is an average of twenty-two men on duty at all times in the three fire halls. These men operate on the three platoon system, with each employee working forty-eight hours per week.

The fire halls house six pieces of first line, modern fire fighting apparatus which are manned and ready for immediate response to an alarm at any time. Each piece is equipped with all the ancillary equipment considered necessary to modern fire fighting. In addition, the halls house four pieces of reserve fire fighting apparatus which may be manned by "off duty" firemen called back to duty to assist in the combatting of a major fire outbreak.

While men and equipment represent the more obvious aspects of the city's fire defenses, our Department is actively concerned with other related matters as well. For many years the city has had a fire alarm system in existence that has steadily deteriorated through age into an unreliable and inadequate system. At the present time, a modern Class "A" Fire Alarm

System is being installed, with its headquarters and equipment being housed in a fire resistant building located near No. 2 Fire Hall on Avenue B. In addition, the water distribution system is currently being augmented by larger and more water mains which will provide more water at greater pressures throughout the city.

Before leaving the actual fire fighting phase of the Department's activities, it is interesting to note that the Department's six pieces of first line equipment could pump almost three million gallons of water in twenty-four hours of continuous pumping—that is a lot of water.

Like most other ills in life, prevention is the best cure insofar as fires are concerned. In consequence, the Department maintains a three man fire prevention bureau whose duty it is to engage regularly in a series of inspections of businesses and industries, as well as private homes when requested to do so. The discovery of a fire hazard, or its potential, and its elimination is certainly much more sensible than having a major fire which requires to be fought by the Department. Consequently, the objectives of the Fire Department might be further amplified to the extent of it primarily being concerned with preventing fires if at all possible. Large scale co-operation with the Fire Prevention Bureau will certainly pay off in the long run.

During the year 1951, the Fire Department responded to 576 alarms, of which 465 were actually fires. In addition, the Fire Prevention Bureau carried out 4,707 inspections and issued 469 recommendations and orders regarding the removal of fire hazards.

It is rather interesting to note that, on more than one occasion where the advice of the Fire Prevention Bureau has been ignored, fires have actually occurred in the manner and places the Bureau has indicated there was a distinct possibility of their so happening. This is an indication that fire prevention advice should be taken seriously by all of us. In addition to the activities listed, the Fire Prevention Bureau issues permits for, and inspects, the installation of all oil burning heating units.

The Department maintains its own small maintenance staff and virtually all the repair and overhaul of equipment, and the maintenance of buildings, is done by these employees.

The Fire Department represents one of the basic civic services and is essential to community life. Everyone hopes that the time will never come when they will need to take advantage of the services of this Department; nevertheless, it should be a comfort to each one of us to know that we have a smart, well trained group of men manning modern, first line fire equipment, ready to instantly respond to an alarm at any time of the day or night.



*Aerial Ladder in Action*

## *Mass Transportation*



*Trolley Coach and Overhead Lines*

The Saskatoon Transit System consists of 21.5 miles of trolley coach route and 46.2 miles of motor bus route, or a total of 67.7 miles. There are thirty trolley coaches and fourteen gas busses, and a total of 145 employees. This represents an average of eighty-five operators, thirty-five vehicle service and maintenance staff, twenty staff engaged in the service and maintenance of the roadway and overhead lines, and five office staff.

Generally speaking, vehicles are in operation from 6.00 in the morning until 12.30 the following morning and travel a total of approximately 3,800 miles each day. They provide a planned transportation service to all areas in the

city as well as to Sutherland and the airport. On an average day, 26,000 passengers will be carried, rising to a high of 55,000 passengers per day during the peak periods of the year. During the calendar year, 1951, a total of 11,412,275 passengers was carried by the System.

Vehicle operators are required to be medically fit in all respects when appointed to the staff. They receive an average of sixty hours driving training before being permitted to operate a vehicle without supervision. Operators sign up for runs of an average of seven hours and twenty minutes duration. This means that, during that period of continuous driving, they must be constantly on the alert with regard

to their own and other vehicles, as well as serving the needs and enquiries of the travelling public.

The vehicle service and maintenance staff is divided into three shifts operating twenty-four hours per day. All service and maintenance work is carried out in the Transit garages located just off Twenty-fifth Street between Avenue C and Avenue D. When the present renovation program is completed, these garages will be modern and up-to-date in every respect, being provided with all equipment necessary to the efficient servicing of the System's vehicles. The service and maintenance staff consists of a wide variety of tradesmen, such as machinists, mechanics, electricians, welders, etc. Their job is an important one for they must see that vehicles are kept in an efficient and clean operating condition.

The service of overhead lines and roadways is another important aspect of the Department's work. All construction of overhead lines for the operation of trolley coaches is done by departmental staff. However, installation is not enough; repairs must be made, switches replaced, poles re-aligned so that a taut and reliable line will provide a dependable source of electric current to the trolleys. Roadways present their own peculiar problems in that bus stops must be marked and identified. The road itself, particularly at stops, must be periodically checked to observe on any deterioration, and these same stops must be cleared of snow in the winter.

Like all other business organizations, the Transit System has its bookkeeping and accounting problems. Tickets must be accounted for, money must be balanced and deposited in the bank, and profit and loss statements drawn up. And

one other thing—the office staff looks after that incredibly wide variety of articles that passengers frequently forget and leave on the vehicles. Operators turn in lost articles to the office where they are identified, registered, and returned to the owner wherever possible.

In November, 1951, the Transit System and citizens generally said farewell to the last of the streetcars, and the System was completely converted to trolley coaches and gas busses. During the current year as much streetcar track as is economically possible is being removed and sold for steel scrap. The same has been done this year with all old streetcar overhead poles. The System is also presently installing a large number of cement stops in place of former asphalt ones which have been found to rapidly deteriorate under the heavy pressures of starting or stopping busses.

Mass transportation is an important feature of community life. Operated as a municipal utility, it is a touch-and-go affair insofar as profitable operation is concerned. However, this is an affliction that is suffered by a large number of transportation systems on the continent, and sufficient to say that it is a matter which receives the continued attention of the Transit Board.



*Interior View of Bus Garage*

## *Engineers and Public Works*



*Sedimentation Basin and Waterworks Building*

Outside of the City Hospital, the Engineer's Department represents the largest single departmental function from amongst the various civic services, and employs a year-round average of three hundred employees representing a wide variety of skills and occupations.

Under the direction of the City Engineer, general administration is exercised in offices located on the second floor of the City Hall. Here we find the accounting and costing services of the department, design work, blueprinting, estimations of materials required for projects, building and plumbing inspection, etc., all carried out by an engineering and administrative staff of approximately eighteen, increased to thirty in the construction season.

However, important as administration and accounting facilities are, it is perhaps more interesting to look at the physical activities of this department.

Man cannot do without water for longer than a relatively few days without doing damage to his body, and so the provision of a healthy and reliable water supply is of prime importance to all. Located at the south end of Avenue H, we find the pumping and filtration plant. It has a rated pumping capacity of eighteen million gallons of water per day and employs an average staff of fifteen operating and maintenance employees. Water is taken from the river through intake pipes to a suction well, pumped by low lift pumps to two sedimentation basins of three and a half million gallons capacity where, with the aid of alum sulphate, a large amount of the silt in the water is removed. After passing through these basins, the water is passed through eighteen rapid sand filters into clear wells, then chlorinated and finally pumped by high lift pumps throughout the distribution system.



All equipment is normally electrically operated. However, in case of power failure, there are low and high lift pumps and lighting plant operated by gasoline engines, and these can be put into service in a very few minutes.

In order to meet the peak demand and provide sufficiency of pressure, the construction of a clear water reservoir of four million gallon capacity was completed in 1951. This reservoir is located just across the street from the pumping plant but is only visible now as a huge mound of earth.

The expansion program already in hand at the plant includes the current installation of new high lift pumps which, when installed, will provide for the pumping of a total of twenty million gallons of water per day into the distribution mains. In addition, design work is presently being done for the installation of new low lift pumps in order that the present equipment pumping raw water from the river may be replaced with modern equipment of increased capacity.

The supply of water, however, is one thing, with its distribution presenting yet another set of problems. Thus we find an average permanent staff of nine employees (sewer and water maintenance) engaged in the continual maintenance and servicing of the ninety-six miles of water mains and their related valves, hydrants, and other equipment. These must be constantly kept in good repair in order to provide adequate water supply as well as protect the tremendous investment represented by that amount of pipe lying in the ground. In addition, the continual expansion of the city requires that water distribution facilities at least keep pace; and, in consequence, there is

a temporary staff of twenty-six construction employees (sewer and water construction) engaged in large scale ditching and pipe laying operations.

During 1951, three miles of sewer and water mains were installed and it is intended that, by the end of 1952, five additional miles will have been completed, making a total of 101 miles in service.

At the present time, there are 11,438 metered connections in the city. Everyone of these has been installed and is serviced by the staff of the House Sewer and Water Service who, six in number, are located in the basement of the City Hall. Their duty is the installation, removal, and repair of water meters as well as the answering of trouble calls by day or night. During the summer months, this branch also installs what is called "Group Summer Services." This simply means the laying of surface lines to outlying portions of the city which are not yet serviced by underground water mains and which, in the winter, must rely on tank water wagons for the supply of water.



*Sewer and Water Trenching Machine*



*Asphalt Laying Operations*

Water and sewage construction and maintenance parallel each other in both the problems of installation and of maintenance. One special feature of sewage is that of storm sewers, designed and installed to carry away surface waters only.

There are at present 17.5 miles of these. Storm sewers are pretty important; if we did not have them, a heavy rainstorm could inundate our streets. At the height of a heavy rainstorm, men may be noticed clearing away the catch basins in the street gutters in order to ensure proper surface drainage into the storm sewer. These men do not appear there by accident as the entire city is divided into sections, and certain employees are designated in advance to service specific sections of the city during a heavy storm.

Located at the north of the city on the river bank is the sewage disposal plant, and although this plant was completely wrecked by an unfortunate explosion in 1951, it will be restored to operation very

shortly. Sewage pumping stations are located near the power plant, on the corner of Thirty-first Street and Avenue H, and one is being built at Fourteenth Street and Munroe Avenue.

Another major function of the Engineer's Department is the Streets and Sidewalks Branch. Like the Water and Sewage Branch, it is divided into two main sections—Maintenance and construction. Maintenance includes such things as street cleaning with modern, mechanical sweepers and flushers during the summer months and the removal of snow with mechanical snow loaders in the winter months. In addition, dirt streets must be graded or gravelled and dust laying measures taken on them. And then there are such things as the grading of lanes, the installation of street markers, and the erection of parking signs, etc.

The construction side of the Streets and Sidewalks Branch represents a major operation, and in this respect the City of Saskatoon is one

of the community's largest contractors. A temporary construction staff of approximately one hundred employees is engaged during the summer months on the construction of streets and boulevards. Sidewalks are constructed mainly by private firms on a contract basis.

In order to show the magnitude of the problem of constructing and maintaining streets and sidewalks in our city, a few figures would not be amiss. At the present time there are fifty-five miles of hard surfaced roadway, seventy-five miles of improved roadway and one hundred and twenty miles of unimproved roadway, and one hundred and twenty-one miles of concrete and asphalt sidewalk. Add to this the fact of virtually every mile of roadway being paralleled by lanes at the back of homes and it is easy to picture a large problem of civic administration.

At the end of 1951 there were fifty-five miles of hard surfaced streets in existence and the 1952 construction program should add six miles to this total.

Asphalt for all paving programs is provided by the city owned and operated asphalt plant located on Ontario Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, north of the wholesale district. Civic ownership and operation of this plant means considerable economy in the construction and maintenance of streets. Last year twenty thousand tons of asphalt mixture was turned out—sufficient for paving 186,000 square yards.

Department activities involve the use of such modern city owned machinery as patrol graders, bulldozers, jeeps, snow loaders, sweepers, flushers, rollers, trenching mach-

ines, asphalt layers and many trucks. The department has a well equipped machine shop to service and repair this equipment.

Citizens who in recent years have installed oil burning units, have probably had occasion to realize how significant it is that there be an efficient method for the removal of garbage and refuse. With headquarters at the city incinerator just north of the power plant, the Cleansing Branch of the Engineer's Department has a fleet of four load packer trucks and three open trucks, and an average staff of fifty employees. The load packers and open trucks feed approximately twenty-two loads of garbage and refuse into the incinerator each day. In addition, five open trucks pick up ashes and non-combustible refuse and deliver to the nuisance grounds north of the city. Loads of ashes are also used as "fills" for the purpose of raising the level of vacant low-lying areas in the city. In the Cleansing Branch we find that horses still have their place in the sun and horsedrawn water wagons and "night soil" teams service twenty-four hundred non-modern houses in the city.



*Incinerator and Load Packer Trucks*

## *The Invisible Servant*



*Line Truck and Transmission Lines*

At one time, this city generated, as well as distributed, its own electric energy. However, in 1929 the generating facilities were turned over to the provincial government and since that time the city has operated the distribution of electrical energy only, purchasing the power at cost from the generating plant of The Saskatchewan Power Corporation.

Simply speaking, power is transmitted from the generating station at high voltages to substations located throughout the city. The power goes from the substations to large transformers which are hung on poles which you have, no doubt, seen in the lanes back of your home. These transformers then distribute voltages of the required amount to homes and places of business.

The technical aspects of the electrical utility are handled by a staff of thirty unskilled and skilled tradesmen, consisting of linemen, electricians, truck drivers, grounds-men, etc. These employees, using eleven light and heavy vehicles, operate equipment or use tools which erect poles, string wire lines, install or test light meters, and provide a twenty-four hour per day trouble service where necessary. Most of the transmission facilities are, of course, on overhead lines, but not a small amount will be found buried underground as well.

The street lighting system is operated by this department, and several employees are required for the purpose of turning on the various street lighting circuits as darkness falls, and turning them off in the morning. It is intended,

however, that this method of turning on and off of street lights will be dispensed with in the near future and a system of automatic light controllers installed. Consequently, in the evening when darkness falls, the switches will automatically turn on the street lights, and at the light of dawn will turn them off. At the present time there are approximately nine hundred corner street lights in the residential and semi-residential districts. There are another two hundred and fifty lighting fixtures on the main business thoroughfares and bridges. The entire street lighting system is regularly patrolled, with dirty or broken bulbs and globes being cleaned or replaced.

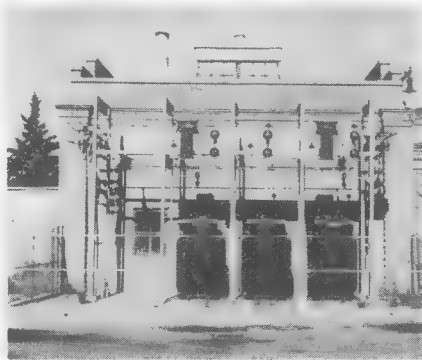
This department operates a system of many miles of wires and poles, with the transmission lines being approximately 350 miles in length. At the end of 1951, there were approximately 17,200 services in operation, 528 of which were installed during the calendar year 1951. During the year 1952, considerable further expansion has taken place and it is estimated that, by the end of the year, 450 additional services will have been installed in newly built-up areas in the city. Further street lighting installations are also being completed.

Besides the technical aspects of the electrical utility, there is also the commercial aspect, with the business and accounting division being administered by a staff of approximately twenty clerks, billing machine operators, meter readers, clerks, and accountants, located in offices in the City Hall. During the year 1951, a total of 84,870,293 KW was consumed at metered connections, yielding a gross revenue of \$2,221,442.47. The collection

of these monies, the billing of accounts, etc., represents a major operation, e.g., five female typists are employed solely to process your light bills through the billing machines. In addition, a total of ten meter readers are employed in taking a monthly reading of light meters and a quarterly reading of water meters. In an average month, this staff reads approximately twenty-two thousand light and water meters and all these bills must be processed through the billing machines referred to above.

The electrical utility has been described as being the invisible servant in the home; and, certainly it is true that, when we turn on a light, a radio, an electric stove, or a wide variety of other household appliances, we are enjoying the fruits of one of man's greatest conveniences—electricity.

The Electrical Department must always provide a service which is capable of meeting a demand greater than that which exists at present. In consequence, future needs must always be anticipated and planned for in order that the ever increasing demand for electrical energy in the home, business, and industry will always be met by an adequate and available supply.



*Substation at Waterworks*

## *When You Are Sick*



*Partial View of Department of Pathology*

We have already talked about the Public Health Department, but when an individual is ill, he or she is not too concerned about the health of the community as a whole but rather his or her own personal problem. This is where the Saskatoon City Hospital comes into prominence.

Thanks to the foresight of a committee of local citizens in the year 1906, the present site of the hospital was chosen because of its beautiful surroundings and its isolation from the noise of traffic. An excellent panoramic view of the river may be obtained from the hospital, which is set in four acres of land adjacent to Kinsmen Park. Few hospitals in Canada can boast of such a perfect setting.

The hospital has grown from a private home containing eight beds, with a converted stable as an annex, to its present capacity of 350 adult beds and forty bassinets. Within two more years it is expected that the hospital will have completed a further stage of development. When the present centre building is replaced with a new, modern structure and other extension work is completed, Saskatoon will have a hospital of which it may well be proud.

To provide care for the 390 patients under its roof, and the average of thirty out-patients treated daily, requires an organization of 650 lay employees, physicians, and nurses. On an average day, this organization's responsibilities



include: the performance of twenty-five operations; making three hundred laboratory examinations; handling one hundred x-ray examinations; serving nineteen hundred meals; washing six thousand pounds of laundry; placing four thousand telephone calls—to name only a few.

An extensive educational and training program is maintained for internes, student nurses, orderlies, ward aides, laboratory technicians, and x-ray technicians.

In addition to basic medical and surgical facilities, a variety of auxiliary services are provided by the hospital. These are directly related to the treatment and care of the patient. They include x-ray, laboratory, physiotherapy, Electrocardiography, dietary, and pharmaceutical services. Various other services are also provided for the comfort and enjoyment of the patient. A library service is provided by the Library Guild; the Women's Auxiliary looks after such things as the provision of radios and also visits the Children's Ward every week to entertain and provide books and toys for the children.

When we consider that 217,000 patients have been admitted to this hospital since the year 1909, it is not difficult to appreciate the important role played by it in the life of the city. Statistics are generally avoided by the reading public; however, they can not only be interesting, but often quite useful in denoting trends. As an example, our records show that, since 1909, there have been 14,700 appendectomies, and that in recent years the common appendix operation has been losing its popularity. As a comparison, there were 492 appendectomies in 1935 and 338 in 1951.

A good impression of life within the hospital may be obtained by visiting the Admitting Office of the hospital. Here, some fifteen thousand reservations are made annually for in-patients and out-patients, and approximately sixty thousand telephone calls are made in this connection every year. A typical morning in the Admitting Office is as follows: Arrange bookings in the out-patient department for minor treatments such as dressings to cuts, penicillin injections, and removal of foreign bodies, etc. A patient from out of town is badly burned from a gas explosion and is to be admitted and the parents notified. A man collapses at the wheel of his car downtown and is dead on arrival at the Admitting Office. The Coroner is to be informed and the relatives notified. The waiting room is filled with patients waiting to be admitted for treatment of a wide variety of ailments.

The waiting list for beds required is around 250, and two telephones ring continuously with calls from doctors and relatives requesting early admission of elective cases. Chest x-rays of every patient admitted are taken by the Admitting Officer. Forms are to be filled in, municipalities to be phoned re hospitalization card, bed accommodation to be made available on the wards, and a host of other chores.

In spite of all this activity, the services provided by the Admitting Office often exceed formal requirements. On one occasion the Chief Admitting Officer made complete funeral arrangements for a boy who died in hospital. The boy's mother was the only relative and she was too ill to come to Saskatoon. It sometimes appears that there are

no limits to the services performed in the Admitting Department.

The City Hospital's budget for 1952 totals \$1,256,000.00. Of this amount, \$728,000.00 or fifty-eight percent is devoted to salaries and wages of employees. All told, close to one million dollars of the annual expense of running the hospital is disbursed within the City of Saskatoon—for salaries and local purchases of food and other supplies.

In addition to its normal functions, the hospital maintains a school of nursing. There are about 210 students enrolled in the school. They live in a very gracious, home-like atmosphere in a newly extended residence. The training school was opened in 1908. In the classrooms, students are taught the various nursing procedures and, if they have academic and clinical suitability at the end of three years' training, they are eligible to participate in the commencement exercises. Up to the present time, 1,166 students have graduated into the nursing field from the school of nursing.

The nursing instructors recognize human relations as an important factor in the nursing curriculum. This is reflected in the many favorable comments received from patients when they leave the hospital.

The world of little children is located on the second floor of the east wing, where about thirty-five children, ranging in age from infants up to fifteen years of age, are accommodated. The staff of trained paediatric nurses take a personal interest in promoting better infant and child care. They are proud of the results they and the doctors obtain in improving the health of the child. The children's ward is suitably decorated in an endeavor to create a playtime atmosphere in which a child may rapidly convalesce.

We have seen on preceding pages that the Public Health Department is concerned with the health of the group. Your City Hospital is concerned with the provision of the best medical and hospital care for the individual patient.



*Children's Playroom*

## *Education and Pleasure*

The Saskatoon Public Library, established in 1913, has grown with the city and now plays an important part in the life of the community. In 1913, there were nine hundred books in the library and the year's circulation was 16,403. In 1951, there were sixty-three thousand books, fifteen thousand registered borrowers, and a circulation of 306,371.

Besides the Main Library, there are now three branches, Twentieth Street West, Broadway, and Thirty-third Street West. All are equipped to give the essential library services of circulation, reference, reading room, children's and young people's departments. The library takes in thirty-five newspapers and one hundred and eighty-two periodicals, mainly of Canadian, American, and British origin.

The various departments have been developed to meet the local needs, which naturally change as the city grows. The children's department, staffed by specially trained personnel, now has a circulation of over one hundred and ten thousand annually. Public School classes visit us on a regular schedule for instruction in the use of a library, and many other activities are carried on in order to attract the young. The reference department has the task of answering questions on every conceivable topic to the tune of over eight hundred a month. The library's services extend to all parts of northern and central Saskatchewan, both in the matter of nonresident borrowers and the supplying of information through the reference department.



*Main Library Building*

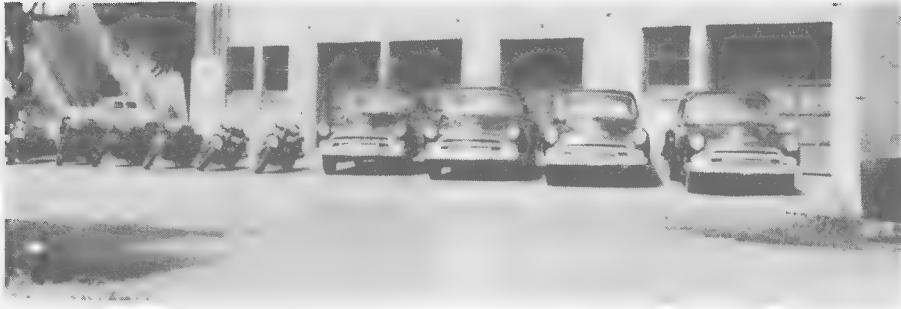
About five thousand new books are added each year.

Art, music, and drama are well represented in the library's collections; government documents of every description, technical books on most trades and useful arts, reproductions of great pictures, maps, travel information, dictionaries in many languages, encyclopaedias, directories and telephone books of most North American cities, all these are readily available to the public. The collection of Canadiana, that is, books about Canada or books written by Canadians, is large and contains many scarce and valuable volumes. There is also a file of Saskatoon newspapers from 1902.

The main library is a repository of the National Film Board and loans films and projectors to the public.

The staff consists of fifteen University trained assistants, seven of whom are professional library school graduates.

## *The Protection of Persons*



*Police Department Vehicles*

The Saskatoon City Police Department is governed by the Board of Police Commissioners consisting of His Worship the Mayor, the Police Magistrate, and one Alderman. The composition of this Board and the manner of its appointment is governed by provincial statute. The major relationship that exists between this body and City Council is the fact that Council provides the money for the Department's operations.

The Department is administered by the Chief Constable and consists of fifty-three uniformed constables, detectives, and officers, as well as a small office staff. Recruits to the Police Department are required to meet specific standards of health, education, and experience. They are appointed to the Department as probationary constables for a period of one year. During this period they receive intensive training in all phases of police work. This training includes lectures, demonstrations, and training on the job with experienced officers of the force. In addition, members of the force are selected to undergo specialist police training in schools established by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The increasing

multiplicity of legislation, by-laws, etc., as well as the standards of police work as a whole, requires that considerable emphasis be placed upon the formal training, not only of recruits, but experienced officers as well. It is considered that the Saskatoon Police Force keeps well abreast of the times in this regard.

The principal purpose of the department is the protection of life and property from criminal attack as well as preservation of the peace. In addition, the Department is charged with the enforcement of a wide variety of federal, provincial, and municipal laws, ordinances, and regulations dealing with all sorts of subjects. Many of these are designed to safeguard morals of the community, and through their enforcement the Police Department becomes one of society's principal agencies for protection against immoral conduct.

While the prevention of crime is a principal duty of each police officer, the Department is required to carry out an investigation of crimes which are committed for the purpose of getting sufficient evidence to have the accused apprehended and brought to trial.

In addition to the prevention and investigation of crime, police officers are called upon to perform a wide variety of other functions. These include the control of street traffic, investigation of motor vehicle accidents, liquor and gambling offenses, the location of missing persons, the examination of city property at night, the investigation of serious fires, and many other related duties.

Headquarters of the Department are located in the Police Station on the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street with the Police Court being housed here as well. Four radio equipped cruiser cars are used as well as five motorcycles. In addition, the police telegraph signal system enables the officer on duty at the station to keep in touch with the various constables on patrol duty throughout the city. The Police Station also houses a photo and finger printing bureau. This bureau has an exchange system with other prairie cities, as well as R.C.M.P. headquarters in Ottawa, Ontario.

During 1951, 86.71% of reported lost property was recovered by this Department and reported stolen property recovered was 79.86% of the total. During the same year, police officers visited 1,143 vacant houses and night patrols found 1,328 insecure doors in the business part of the city . . . a good reminder to keep doors locked securely.

The citizens of Saskatoon are noted for their regard for law and order and the consequent relative freedom from crime that exists. This happy state of affairs is due in no small measure to the quality and efficiency of the Police Force. In a democratic community we look upon the constable on the beat as being our friend and protector. An excellent example of this fact is the Boys' Rifle Club operated by members of the Police Department. This is only one illustration of the efforts of the Department to prevent the development of delinquent tendencies in children.

As a public service, the Police Force exists for your protection twenty-four hours a day.



*Police Headquarters*

## Recreation



Avenue "H" Pool, July, 1952  
(Courtesy Saskatoon Star-Phoenix)

The demonstrated value of playgrounds and other recreational facilities has won support for them from many sources. Educators, judges, church leaders, city planners, government officials, and other community leaders testify to their contribution to better living. Many city authorities consider it just as essential to spend tax funds for acquiring, equipping, and conducting recreation units as it is to spend money for schools, police, and streets. The chief reason is that recreation units contribute to fun, safety, health, and character development.

The Saskatoon Playgrounds Association, with headquarters in the City Hall, administered by a group of interested citizens and employing a small permanent staff, provides a wide variety of recreational activities and facilities for all the citizens of the city. These include such things as the Avenue H Pool, Cairns Sports Field, eight paddling pools and playgrounds, six skating rinks, a six lap speed skating track, a recreation centre, and various activities for both winter and summer.

The above activities experienced a number of events of significance during 1951. These included an attendance of 105,697 at the paddling pools and playgrounds; the Olympic Speed Skating Trials in February; the development of Kilburn property as a sports area; installation of a merry-go-round in Kinsmen Park; opening of a public skating rink in Mayfair district; and the kiddies' annual "Dib Derby," as well as Saskatoon's first "Bicycle Rodeo."

The Saskatoon Playgrounds Association is a "grant body" which means that, although the City Council is its major source of income, the responsibility for the management of its affairs is vested in a group of interested citizens who serve, without remuneration, on the Association's Board of Directors.

The objectives of the Association are to ensure that the recreation needs of our citizens, particularly the younger ones, are adequately met.



Six Lap Speed Skating Track  
(Courtesy Saskatoon Star-Phoenix)



## *Parks and Cemeteries*



*Kiwanis Park*

Serving without remuneration, a group of interested citizens, appointed by City Council, govern our parks and cemeteries. Under the direction of the Parks Superintendent, a staff of skilled and unskilled employees, varying in numbers from fifteen in the winter to eighty in the summer, is actively concerned with the natural beautification of our city.

There are twenty-six parks within the city limits, comprising a total area of four hundred and thirty acres. In addition, there is approximately five miles of central boulevard and over eighty miles of side boulevard, all of which require the planting and care of grass, trees, shrubs, and flowers. Up to date, approximately twenty thousand trees have been nurtured to maturity. A little known fact concerning parks is the existence of city owned sixty acre Beaver Creek park located about ten miles southeast of the city.

This department operates a city greenhouse just off Avenue H near the waterworks. It is a place of beauty and a visit to the annual "mum" show in the late fall of the year will be well repaid. Approximately a hundred and fifty thou-

and plants are grown in the greenhouse each year and are set out in parks and boulevards.

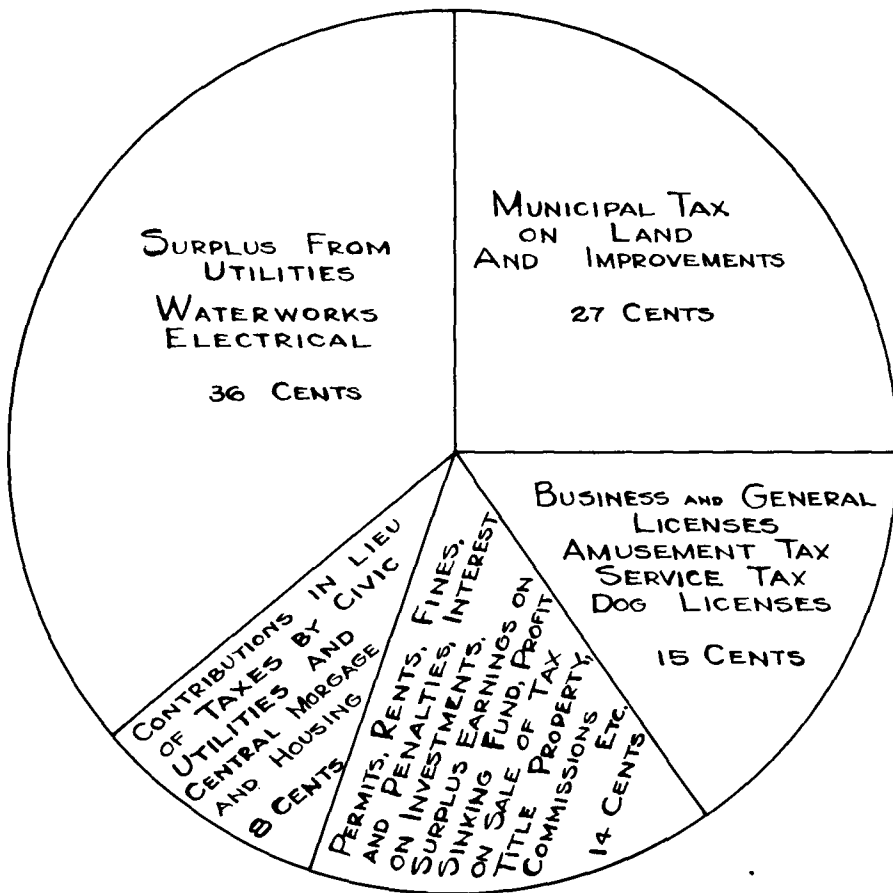
A twenty-five acre nursery is located near the intersection of Avenue P and Thirty-second Street and here the department plants about fifteen thousand trees and shrubs annually for eventual planting on the various boulevards and parks.

Situated north of Third Avenue is Woodlawn Cemetery with an area of 78.17 acres. This cemetery is under the supervision of the Parks Board. Immediately adjoining is the Roman Catholic Cemetery with an area of six acres.

Special projects completed in 1951 included the new morgue at the cemetery, a garage and machine shop, and the rockery and fountain with chain of lakes in Kinsmen Park.

The foresightedness of Saskatoon's early pioneers is certainly bearing fruit today. This is testified to by the many miles of tree shaded streets and beautiful lawns and park areas, all of which combine to make the visitor realize that here is something more than just another prairie city.

*Where each dollar came from in 1951*



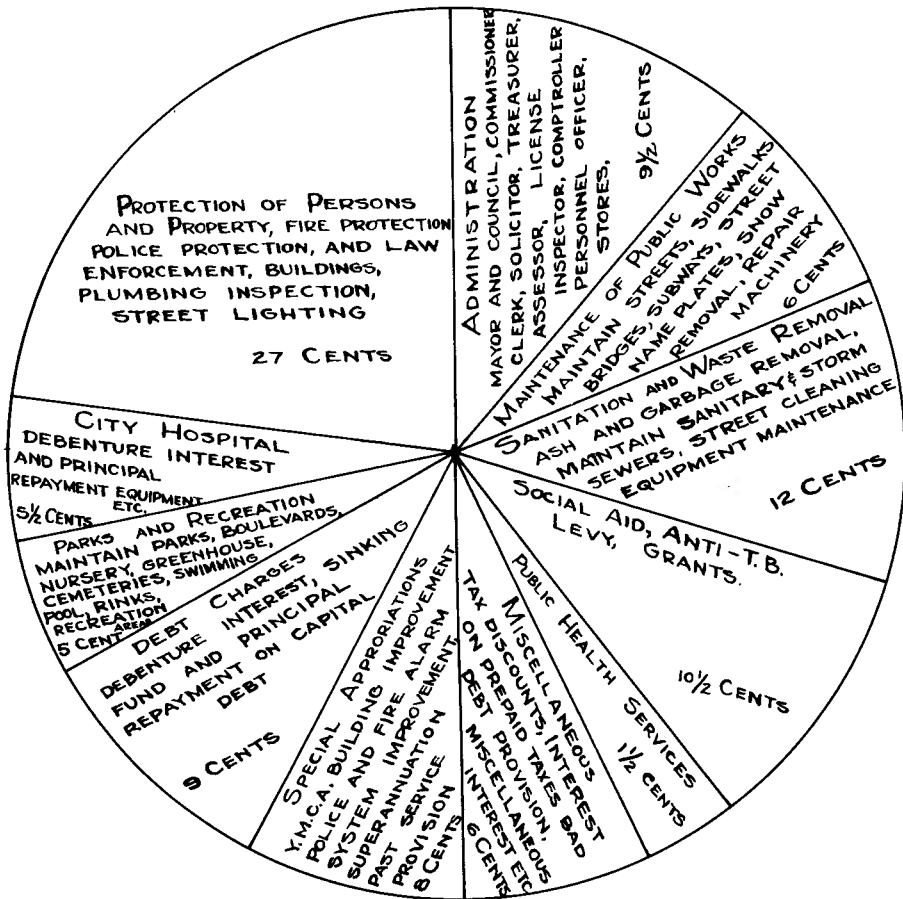
CITY OF SASKATOON

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF REVENUE**

**For the Year Ending 31st December, 1951**

Revenue Surplus brought forward from 1950.....		\$ 73,327.70
Utilities Operations:		
Electric Light and Power, Surplus .....	\$811,680.42	
Waterworks, Surplus.....	52,868.01	
Street Railway and Trolley Coaches, Surplus.....	25,839.01	
Motor Bus Lines: Deficit.....	37,928.75	
Water Delivery Service, Deficit.....	7,576.19	
Net Revenue on Utilities.....		\$ 844,882.50
Taxes:		
General Levy.....	\$636,773.19	
Amusement.....	72,951.64	
Service (Poll).....	18,660.00	
Utilities contributions.....	161,558.64	
Special Levy, Wartime Housing.....	24,322.36	
Local Improvement Overlevy.....	11,609.80	
Public Revenue Overlevy.....	554.79	
Penalties on Arrears.....	5,725.54	
Deduct:		
Cancellations and Adjustments.....	\$ 4,826.53	
Local Improvement Levy on Exempted		
Property.....	14,059.65	
		\$ 18,886.18
Net Tax Revenue.....		\$ 913,269.78
Licenses:		
Business.....	\$214,947.65	
General and Dog Tags.....	55,002.92	
Interest on Investments.....		269,950.57
Permits.....		46,208.15
Rentals.....		10,364.83
Police Court Fines and Penalties.....		9,065.78
Stores Overhead Charge.....		22,120.50
Public Revenue Tax Commission.....		20,438.87
Net Profit on Sale of Tax Title Property.....		3,700.52
Sinking Fund Surplus Earnings.....		29,729.83
Miscellaneous.....		54,997.43
		43,915.66
Total Revenue.....		<u>\$2,341,972.12</u>

# Where each dollar was spent in 1951



# CITY OF SASKATOON

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1951

General Government:	
Civic Offices and Executives.....	\$209,951.83
Stores Department.....	13,632.62
Provision for Bad Debts.....	3,500.00
Tax Liability Compromise Instalments.....	5,131.00
Amusement Tax Commission.....	3,646.45
Superannuation Past Service Provision.....	45,000.00
	<u>\$ 280,861.90</u>
Protection of Persons and Property:	
Fire Protection.....	339,833.97
Police Protection and Law Enforcement.....	194,613.19
Miscellaneous.....	101,895.50
	<u>636,342.66</u>
Public Works Maintenance.....	143,085.98
Sanitation and Waste Removal:	
Cleansing Department.....	249,404.99
Comfort Station.....	5,958.80
Sewage Disposal Plant Provision.....	25,000.00
	<u>280,363.79</u>
Conservation of Health.....	36,540.72
Public Welfare:	
Social Aid.....	47,908.42
Relief Debt Charges.....	111,850.26
Miscellaneous Grants.....	38,346.25
Municipal Hospital.....	126,705.56
Free Sanatoria Treatment.....	53,528.10
	<u>378,338.59</u>
Recreation and Community Services:	
Playgrounds Association.....	44,525.00
Parks Department.....	67,178.43
Cemeteries.....	8,977.57
City Market.....	937.24
	<u>121,618.24</u>
Debt Charges:	
Debenture Interest.....	110,994.46
Sinking Fund and Debenture Instalments.....	104,643.40
Discount on Current Taxes.....	16,202.50
Interest on Prepaid Taxes.....	4,110.10
Miscellaneous Interest.....	12,571.06
	<u>248,521.52</u>
Provision for Revaluation of Investments.....	36,000.00
Y.M.C.A. Building Improvements.....	30,000.00
Replacement of Police and Fire Alarm System, Provision.....	40,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	36,530.02
	<u>142,530.02</u>
Total Expenditure.....	<u>\$2,268,203.42</u>
Revenue for the Year (Exhibit "B").....	73,768.70
Total (Exhibit "D").....	<u>\$2,341,972.12</u>

# Organization of Civic Services

